BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXIV.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1814, [NUMBER 1159.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a Special General Meeting of the Bombay Civil Fund, will be held atthe Chief Secretary's Office, at 12 o'Clock on Tuesday the 15th Instant, to decide on questions, which have been circulated for the consideration of the Subscribers.

J. FARISH,
Sec. to the Fund

BOMBAY,
Civil Fund Office,
12th November 1814.

BOOK-BINDING.

BOOKS will be neatly and expeditiously BOUND, GILT AND LETTERED, by TEMOOLJEE EDULJEE at his Shop in Bakehouse Lane, opposite the Courier Office.

Bombay, 12th November 1814.

A CARD.

ANY Gentleman who may have the use of a Book entitled BEAWES'S LEX MERCATORIA, *lent to the late* N. L. PURVIS *of Bombay Mariner, belonging to* MR. E. C. ANDERSON, *is particularly requested to return it.*

Bombay, 11th November 1814.

Mr. J. W. TASKER,

HAS lately received for Sale, a select ASSORTMENT of Necklaces and other ornaments of various kinds and of a very superior quality, manufactured at Cambay; which may be had on application at his Office.

Bombay, 12th November 1814.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

WILL SELL,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY next, the 14th Instant, SUNDRY Articles of Household Furniture, Glass Ware &c. &c. &c.

N. B. At 12 o'clock, will be sold Several Saddle Horses.

Bombay, 12th November 1814.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

BEG to inform the publick that the Sale of the Effects of the late JAMES BORTHWICK Esq. has been unavoidably postponed, until Monday the 21st Instant, on which day, the same will take place at their Rooms, previous to which printed Catalogues will be distributed.

Bombay, 12th November 1814.

Boyce, Kempt & Co.

HAVE for Sale a few Pipes of fine Old London Particular Madeira, at 900 Rupees per Pipe.

Bombay, 12th November 1814.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, NOVEMBER 7, 1814.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL is pleased to grant a furlough to Bussorah on Sick Certificate to Captain A. Campbell, of the 1st Battalion 9th Regiment, and to permit him to be absent four months from the date of embarkation.

BOMBAY CASTLE, NOVEMBER 9, 1814.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Assistant Surgeon Gerand attached to the Cambay Residency proceed to Kaira, and place himself under the orders of the Officer Commanding the Northern Division of Guzerat.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the furlough to Bussorah granted on the 18th ultimo, to Lieut. Brown, attached to the Native Cavalry, and to permit him to proceed to sea for the benefit of his health, and to be absent for six months from the date of his embarkation.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

Our hopes, in respect to the arrival of the outward bound Indiamen (so long expected) have been completely disappointed; another report was current on thursday and yesterday, that four large Ships had been spoken with on the Coast, but we have in vain endeavoured to trace it to any satisfactory source, and we are led to believe that this, as well as the former reports of the same kind, have been merely circulated in anticipation of an event which is extremely probable. An intelligent nautical friend has suggested to us an hypothesis which may fully account for the delay in the arrival of these Ships, and which if correct, would lead us to suppose that they could not reach Bombay till the end of the month. It is this: that the Indiamen have attempted to make the Mozambique passage, and having arrived there too late to proceed up that channel, have been compelled to return, and to stand considerably to the Eastward to be enabled to reach the Malabar Coast. Now supposing this supposition to be the case, and that the Ships may have left England about the 10th of June, as both the Indus and Tigris are bad sailers, it would sufficiently account for their non arrival. It has more than once happened to us, however, that in the midst of our speculations as to the arrival of a Ship, a Signal has been made announcing its approach: We trust, that, in the present instance a similar result may occur, and that our speculations may, with respect to the Indiamen turn out to be equally fallacious as in other instances.

A report was very prevalent in the Settlement during the latter part of the week, that a French Ship had arrived from Old France at Mahé, laden with Wines, &c. Our letters however from the Coast do not make any mention of such an arrival, and we apprehend, that this is also another report circulated on account of its probability.

Our Readers will find in our Nautical Chronicle, a list of the Passengers proceeding to Europe in the Castlereagh, which was by mistake omitted in our last paper.

We understant that the Hesper which has left Madras, is gone to Banca with Treasure, and that she will return from thence to Prince of Wales's Island to give convoy to any Ships which may be bound to Bombay.

His Excellency Sir Samuel Hood is gone to Mysore, and from thence will, we believe, return to Madras and embark on board the Minden to visit this Presidency about the end of December.

We have published in this day's paper a debate respecting the increase of Salaries of the Honorable the Directors of the East India Company, and a minute of one of the Committee on the same subject: we some time ago, published the debate consequent to the one now presented to our Readers, and intended, at that time, to have published both together, but were prevented by the influx of other public news. The Bengal Hurkaru has, together with these interesting proceedings, published a minute of Mr. J. Hume, one of the Members of the Select Committee: this document having already appeared in the paper of our Brother Editor, we have not thought it necessary to reprint it.

On Thursday Morning, the Cornwallis of this Port sailed in prosecution of her voyage to Calcutta, we understand that she carries a large quantity of treasure to that Presidency. She is to touch at Calicut. The following Gentlemen went passengers in the Cornwallis for Bengal, J. Henderson Esq. Hon'ble Company's Civil Service, and Lieutenants Towsey, Robinson and Brown.

POLITICIANS,

AN EPIGRAM.

Says John to Paddy with a smile
"Napoleon's sent to Elba's Isle!
"I think it all a fable."——
"Spell t'other way and in my mind"
Says Pat "to keep all France confin'd
"You'll find the Island's stable."

CADJAN.

November 9th 1814.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

SAILED.—November 3d, Ship Lord Castlereagh, Capt. M. B. Laing, to London.

List of Passengers.

Capt. & Mrs. Snook, H. C. Marine.
Lieut. Stodt, do. do. do.
Major Bently, Engineers.
Lieut. Kemp, Native Infantry.
Lieut. Gillam, do do.
D. Dick, H. M. 65th Regt.
Capt. Jenkins, Country Service.
Mr. and Mrs. Wallace.

CHILDREN.

2 Miss Goodridges.
1—Cameron,
1—Kemp.
1 Master Blayd.

BENGAL.

DEATHS.—At Cawnpore on the 6th current, Ensign W. R. Kemp of the Bengal Native Infantry; in whom the world has lost a worthy and honest man, and his corps have to lament a good friend and good officer.

At Cuttack, on the 7th instant, the infant Daughter of John Richardson, Esq. Member of the Board of Revenue, aged about 2 years.

On Friday, the 7th current, the Lady of S. P. Bagram, Esq. a truly amiable and pious character, aged 44 years.

On Saturday, the 8th instant, in the 25th year of her age, Mrs. Joannah Ponday, She had been lingering for some months past under a chronic complaint, which she bore with the most pious resignation and christian fortitude even to her last moment. As to characteristical virtues both of a private and public nature, encomiums would be superfluous, as the whole tenor of her life was the practise of the most rigid virtue. She was an affectionate Wife, and a tender Mother, she has left a disconsolate Husband, and a Son to lament her irreparable loss; and her friends bemoan with the deepest regret the deprivation of that suavity of disposition, integrity and benevolence which used to cherish the social hours of a long acquaintance, and strew the rugged paths of adversity with the flowers of wholesome admonition and comfort.

On Sunday. the 9th inst. Mr. Johannes Menss.

On Monday last the 10th current, after an illness of only three days, Mr. George Peters, of the House of Messrs. Tulloh and Co.; a man whose pure integrity and probity, had long secured to him the sincere esteem of all who had an opportunity of appreciating his character.

On Tuesday last, the 11th inst. Mr. William Whenman.

On Thursday last, the 13th instant Mr. James Thomas.

On the same day, Miss Elizabeth Leatham, the only daughter of the late Mr. C. Leatham, Conductor of Ordnance.

On Saturday last, the 15th instant, in the afternoon, William Davidson, Esq. Indigo Planter.

At Purnean, on the 19th ultimo, Mrs. Margaret Jones.

At Kooneh, on the 24th ultimo, Lieut. Thomas Frye Louis, of the 1st Battalion 23d Regiment Native Infantry;-a most promising young Officer, a valuable Member of Society, and who from his many amiable qualities, was much esteemed by his brother officers and friends.

At Benares, on the 27th ultimo, the infant Son of Captain H. P. Davies, of the 11th Regt. N. I. aged two years.

Lately, at Prince of Wales' Island, William Leslie, Esq. Assitant Surgeon on this Establishment.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.—October 21st, Brig Calcutta, Captain M Horne, Colombo.—24th, H. M. Sloop Hesper, Capt. C. Biddulph, on a Cruize.—25th, H. M Sloop Elk, on a Cruize.

MARRIAGES.—At Waltaire near Vizagapatam, at the House of Colonel Aitkell on the 15th Instant, Lieut. Col. Tichborne, Commanding the 3d Native Veteran Battalion, to the accomplished and amiable Mrs. Bithop.

On the 25th October, Mr. Arrathoon Tatius, Armenian Merchant, to Miss Marriam Seth Ter Aviet.

BIRTH.—On Wednesday, the 26th Instant, Mrs. J. A. Doneaud, of a Son.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.—At Southpetherton, Somerset, Major Shapland, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Gilbert Nicholetts, Esq. of Bromptrees-Hall, in the County of Hereford,

CALCUTTA.

OCTOBER 17th.

Since our last, the Honble. Company's ships Alexander and Surrey, together with the Private Ship Princess Charlotte of Wales, have come in from Madras. By the two former, several box-packets and many loose letters from England, have been conveyed to this Presidency. But the intelligence which they communicate, public as well as private, has in most instances been so fully anticipated from various quarters, as nearly to have taken away the interest which would otherwise have attached to their contents.—on a retrospect

however of the whole series of English newspapers from the 20th of February to the 9th of May, we meet with some occasional articles of greater or less importance, which appear to have escaped the attention of our fellow-journalists at this and the other Presidencies, and which accordingly furnish a selection for our present publication.

For lists of Passengers by the above arrivals, we must refer our readers to our shipping department.

The Lord Keith and Prince Regent were left in Madras roads by the Alexander and Surrey, and were not expected to sail for Bengal for some days.

Of the several topics which occupied the public mind at home, on which there still remain some information to be communicated, the discussions relative to the East India Shipping Bill, will probably be considered the first in point of interest by a considerable body of our readers. The only intimations on this subject, which appear to have passed in the House of Commons previous to the departure of the fleet, will be found in the sequel. The bill seems to have occupied no ordinary share of the public attention; and to have excited even a considerable clamour among certain classes, and that not of the most reasonable sort. The following notices on the subject are from private letters.

"LONDON; *March* 31.

"The new bill for the regulation of India "Shipping, goes in fact to deprive India of "privileges, and to lay restrictions on its "shipping, instead of extending to them any "new advantages. But still it will meet "with the greatest opposition; and any at- "tempt to gain more will fail. Attempts "have indeed been already made, to obtain "the admission of some favorable clauses, "but without success.

"*April* 4.

"The greatest opposition is made to "the India Shipping Bill, which has been "referred to a Committee of the House of "Commons. I trust, however, it will be "carried, if warmly supported by Govern- "ment. Lord Castlereagh's absence is a- "gainst us; but he will have returned, be- "fore the question comes to a desision in the "house.

"*April* 23.

"The Committee of the House on the "India Shipping Bill, has been sitting every "day from twelve to four. The case which "they make out against us is, that India "ships are too good and require too little "repairs, and that if allowed to come to "Europe, our shipwrights will starve, and "our navy will eventually be rendered de- "pendant on foreign countries. The Bill as "it stands will, I think, be carried in the "Committee, and also in the house. It is "the builders in India, whose rights are re- "stricted by it, and who have most reason "to complain, and not the builders here."

In illustration of the grounds taken by the opponents of East India Shipping, as above stated, our readers may perhaps find some amusement in the following specimen of the printed evidence taken before the Committee of the House of Commons, with a copy of which we have been favored. The passage occurs in the examination of Mr. James Hughes, a Thames ship-builder.

"You have stated, that you think the dis- "continuing of building Indiamen, is the great "reason of want of employment now?—Yes, "I do.

"According to the rate you have given us "of work, suppose seven ships of twelve hun- "dred tons each were the average built twenty "years ago, the whole number of men em- "ployed in building Indiamen would be but four "hundred and twenty?—Yes.

"What is the quantity of men an eight- "hundred-ton vessel will give employment to? "—I suppose about fifty.

"If therefore, a part of these seven ships "were eight-hundred-ton ships, of course the "number of men ordinarily employed in India "ship-building would be so much the less?—Yes.

"Supposing Indiamen building to be dis- "continued, you would not have more than "four hundred and twenty men thrown out of "employment?—Yes, ten times the number in "repairing.

"But the subtraction of the building would "not throw more than that number out of em- "ployment?—I do not know.

"Have you seen any great difference in "the quantity of repairs lately in the Thames, "from what there used to be?—Yes, there is.

"And where do you suppose those repairs "are now done, that used to be done in the ri- "ver Thames?—They do not want any repairs.

"The India ships want less repairs now "than they used to do?—No, the teak-built "ships do not want the repair that English-built "ships do.

"Then it appears, that the ship builders "in the Thames are suffering, because the ships "are better?—They do it to suit their own purposes, I suppose; a few individuals, to make the whole nation starve in England.

So those rogues build the best ships they can, to starve the nation?—Yes, I think they do."

In another part of the evidience, Mr. Hillman, the Surveyor of the East India Company's shipping, states, that "a teak ship, af- "ter she has performed six voyages, is equal "to one of ours after she has performed three "and more particularly if she has copper "fastenings."

In conclusion, we have the pleasure to submit to our readers, the only abstract of the Bill itself, which to our knowledge has reached Calcutta, and which, though received in a manuscript form, we have reason to believe is pretty full and correct.

"1st.—That the Collector of duties pay- "able at any port in India, or any other "person of the rank of senior merchant in "the said service, in the case of there being "no Collector, shall, after the 1st January "1815, be authorised to register and grant "certificates of the registry of all ships and "Vessels, built in any of the Countries, Ter- "ritories, Islands or Places, under the Gov- "ernment of the East India Company, or be- "longing to his Majesty, within the limits "of the Charter of the said Company, and "such ships and Vessels shall be entitled to "all the advanges of British ships, except as "hereafter excepted and modified in this Act.

"2d.—No Ship or Vessel carrying on trade "between India and the United King- "doms, shall become forfeited or subject to "forfeiture, for the want of such certificate "of registry, until after the 1st January "1816. unless such Ship or Vessel shall, after "the 1st January 1815, and before the 1st "January 1816, have returned to the place "or port to which she belongs, and after- "wards departed from such port without "being duly registered.

"3d.—Provided always, that nothing in "this Act shall subject any Ship or Vessel, "built within the limits of the said Com- "pany's Charter, carrying on trade as here- "tofore within the limits of the said Charter, "to any penalty or forfeitore by reason of "such Ship or Vessel, not being registered, "or shall affect the property or any transfer "of property in any such Ship or Vessel, "which shall not be registered, any thing "in this Act to the contrary notwithstand- "ing,

"4th.—Provided always, and be it further "enacted, that no Ship or Vessel built in any "Countries, &c. &c. under the Government "of the East India Company, or belonging "to his Majesty within the limits of the "said Company, although registered as Bri- "tish ships, and navigated according to law, "shall be entitled to the privileges of Bri- "tish ships, in any voyages or trade, other "than and except such as are specified in an "Act passed in the last session of Parlia- "ment, entitled an act (C. 155), and in "another Act passed in this session of Parlia- "ment, entitled an Act for the further re- "gulation of the Trade to and from the "places within the limits of the Charter of "the East India Company, any thing in this "Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

"5th.—Provided also, and be it further "enacted, that no Asiatic sailors, lascars, or "natives of any of the territories, &c. &c. "within the limits of the Company's Charter, "or under the Government of his Majesty, "shall be deemed or taken to be British sail- "ors or seamen, or mariners within the "meaning of the Act of the thirty-fourth "year of His Majesty's reign, or of any "other Act relating to the Navigation of "British ships by subjects of his Majesty for "the purpose of entitling any ship or vessel "to be deemed a British ship navigated "according to law, having the master "and three fourths of the mariners British "seamen. Provided always, that no ship "or vessel belonging to any port, within "the limits of the Charter of the said Com- "pany, which is usually navigated by such "Asiatic sailors, lascars or natives aforesaid "as mariners, shall forfeit any advantages "and privileges of a British ship, to which "she may be by law entitled by reason of "having any proportion of such mariners "without the due proportion of British "mariners, until the expiration of 18 months "of continued peace after the conclusion of "the present war.

"6th.—That no ship be allowed to clear "out from any port or place in any territo- "ry, &c. under the Government of the East "India Company, or belonging to His Ma- "jesty, within the limits aforesaid, upon any "voyage to the United Kingdoms, unless or "until the Captain or owner of such ship "shall have given security by bond, that all "such Asiatic sailors, &c. shall be duly sup- "plied with provisions and clothing, and "other necessary accommodations, while em- "ployed and absent from the countries or "places, to which they belong, and until "they shall be carried back to India.—This "bond to be binding upon all the owners, "and may be stated in pleading to be such.

"7th.—And, if any Asiatic sailors, &c. "having been brought to the United King- "dom on board any ship or vessel, shall be "found in distress for want of food or cloth- "ing by neglect or fault of the owner of such "ship or vessel, then shall it be lawful for "the Company to afford them reasonable re- "lief, until they be sent on board of some "ship bound for some port within the Com- "pany's limits; and such sums as the Com- "pany shall pay, shall be considered as a "debt due by the owner."

Some contradictory reports having prevailed, relative to the progress of the great Indigo sale, which was going on at the time of the fleet's departure from Portsmouth, it may be satisfactory to our mercantile readers to know, that a letter of the 9th of May from respectable authority in London, states; "This day's sale of Indigo, has been higher "than those of the days preceding: and, "from all present appearances a gradual rise "is promised, through out the sale." The whole quantity of Indigo declared for sale at the India house in May, amounted to about 10,500 Chests.

A commercial letter of the 2d of April communicates the following report of the sales of Piece Goods, which had taken place in the preceding month.

"The Company had a sale of Bengal Piece "Goods, (3869 Bales) which ended on the "8th ultimo, and one of Madras Goods, "(4074 Bales white, and 1045 Bales blue "and coloured,) which finished on the 14th "ultimo.—At the former, all the White "Goods brought about 50 per Cent. more "than at the sale of September last, except "the Doofooties, which advanced about 30 "per Cent. and the Gurrahs about 40 per "Cent.—Nearly two thirds were purchased "by speculators, who had bought up what "remained in the market of former sales, and "the other third was for the supply of real "orders.—At the latter, the white Long "Cloths and Sallampores obtained an ad- "vance,—the former of about 20 per Cent. "& the latter from 30 to 35 per Cent. on the "last September sale, which may be princi- "pally attributed to the small quantity put "up.—We consider these prices proportio- "nably higher than those of the Bengal "Goods, and, in the event of large impor- "tations, more likely to decline:—for ins- "tance, the common Long Cloths, which "sold at 58s. per piece, are full 20s. and "the Sallampores, that sold at 25s. 6d. full "10s. higher than a fair average price."

The sudden revolution in the course of events in Europe, appears to have given rise to the most extensive speculations in the funds, in which almost every man was engaged who had money at command.—After a considerable depression, attended with several failures on the Stock Exchange, the price of Omnium had risen rapidly again, on the news of the fall of Paris and the restoration of the Bourbons; and, on the 9th of April, was so high as 29 per Cent.

By verbal information communicated by a gentleman who left England in the fleet recently arrived, we learn, that it was then generally understood in England, that permission had been granted by the French government to the Duke of Wellington, to march a large division of his army through Paris, for the purpose of embarking at Dover and other ports of the Channel, on their return to England.

[*India Gazette.*

Our ukhbars from Lahore extend to the 15th ultimo; but relate no new event of moment, if we except the evacuation of Bherumgullah, the most advanced post in which Runjeet Sing had left a garrison towards the frontier of Cashmeer. The Seik troops, who defended this place had arrived at Shahdhera on their return to Lahore.

The Rajah quitted the city of Lahore on the 15th ultimo, and on the same day reached Umrutsir. A Vakeel from the British Resident at Loodehaunch, waited his arrival at the latter place.—Runjeet is said to have expressed an intention of paying his respects to the Right Honble, the Governor General, during the course of his Excellency's present tour to the frontier stations.

The false Astrologer, who foretold the complete triumph of Runjeet in his recent expedition, had been restored to liberty, on payment of a fine of 1500 Rupees.

The utmost commotion appears at this moment to prevail in the court and army of Holkar. The Bhae, it seems, had refused to sanction some augmentations of stipend, which Balaram Set had conceded to the Sirdhdars; and her refusal, coupled with the magnitude of the arrears due on their present allowances, had excited such a ferment in camp, that she had thought it prudent to be-take herself, together with her son and court, to the fortress of Hinglajgurrah, from whence she was carrying on a negociation with the Sirdars, who were encamped without the walls. Some of the latter, at the date of our latest advices, appeared disposed, we are told, to come to terms; but others continued refractory.

It is not true, as had been rumoured, that the Bhae had thrown Balaram Set into confinement, on occasion of this dissension.

We have the satisfaction to state, that the Right Honble, the Governor General, accompanied by his family and suite, arrived on the 7th current at Jazmow, a place only four miles below Cawnpore. There his Lordship proposed to disembark, and proceed to Cawnpore, by land on the following morning; for which purpose, the necessary arrangements had been made.—His Highness the Nabaub of Oude was expected at Cawnpore on the 9th, to meet the Governor General.

Madras Intelligence.

OCTOBER 29.

On Tuesday evening his Excellency the Commander in Chief, gave an entertainment, consisting of a grand Ball and Supper, at Head Quarters at the Ameer Baug—The House was splendidly illumined for the occasion and the Company began to assemble about ten o'clock. —On the entrance of the Right Honorable the Governor the Band struck up, God Save the King—Shortly after, dancing commenced with SIR THOMAS HISLOP, leading off the first set with Miss. ELLIOTT, eldest daughter of the Governor, and upwards of twenty stood up. The party continued dancing until Supper was announced.

The Supper Tables were laid out in the adjoining apartments and spread with every thing in season or procurable—the Wines were excellent, in great profusion and well cooled, taking into consideration the number of the Party—The Right Honorable the Governor retired early, but Mrs. Elliott and family remained until a late hour in the morning—we were happy to observe, that Lady Hood, was sufficiently recovered from her late indisposition, to make one of the Party—which embraced most of the families at the Settlement and its environs.

Major General Hare, Commanding the Centre division of the Army, arrived at the Presidency on Saturday last from Arcot.

We omitted in our last Paper to mention, that Mrs. D. Campbell, arrived from Calcutta, in his Majesty's Sloop Hesper.

His Majesty's Sloops Hesper and Elke having sailed from the Roads, since our last publication—the only vessel remaining is a small country Brig called the Cyclops, which is expected immediately to sail for Bencoolen.

The Weather continues extremely moderate, and there is little or no surge.

In our Extracts from the Bombay Paper, it is mentioned that only two Regiments of Cavalry are to be reduced, and that those are on service in India—the fact is, we have reason to believe, that the Cavalry is to be reduced to 18 Regiments—that the present 22d and 24th Regiments, serving in this part of the Globe, are to have fresh numbers—such we know has been stated in a letter from an Officer of extensive information.

In a letter received overland it is mentioned, that Bonaparte has assumed the Titles of —Emperor of the Elbanese—King of Ferrajo —Protector of the Confederated Castles of Murciana, Campo, Liveri and Rio—Mediator of the Miners &c. &c. &c.

General Bertrand has been appointed his Minister of the Interior.

At the adjourned Sessions on Monday last, B. Conoty, a Private in H. M. 25th Light Dragoons, against whom a Bill had been found for Murder, and Augustine Pereira charged with having thrown a man belonging to the Brig Cyclops overboard, were tried, and acquitted.

John Porter for Grand Larceny was found guilty, and sentenced to seven years Transportation to New South Wales.

Talking of the House of Commons, in company with Lord Liverpool, Madame de Stael remarked to his Lordship, that she was well acquainted with our orators.—"I have read," said she, "all their speeches which have the appearance to me, to be more admirable for their length than any thing else. But there is one that I miss—My Lord Hawkesbury:—what is become of him?—he used to fatigue me more than all the rest."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

ON THE ENTRY OF THE ALLIED TROOPS INTO PARIS,

ON THE LAST DAY OF MARCH, 1814.

Q. What is the news by Captain Harris?

A. The Allies have *closed* their *March at Paris!*

THE EXAMINER, APRIL 21, 1814.

THE JOY OF THE PUBLIC—BONAPARTE.

People are not yet recovered from the firſt ſurpriſe, or rather wonderment, occaſioned them by the late events. The Imperial Dictator of a Continent ſuddenly diſplaced from his throne—another revolution effected in France, and in favour of real freedom,—a king reſtored to his crown, whoſe ſucceſſion had been given up for years as a thing of hopeleſs remembrance,—other monarchs, and even deſpotic ones, looking on in the mean time with faces of popular feeling,—people in their turn looking at *them* with ſurpriſe and regard,—peace, in ſhort, after an interval of twenty years, ſuddenly throwing open the intercourſe between nations, and a new reaſonableneſs of expectation given to the hopes of all lovers of improvement and happineſs, all theſe things, coming too at a time when the whole of Chriſtendom is keeping holiday, and when ſpring has returned with double luxury after a winter of unexampled ſeverity, unuſually carry people beyond their uſual limits of enjoyment, and throw the common places of life and buſineſs into the back ground.

Thus the world out of doors is repreſented to us as exhibiting a kind of perpetual fair; and luckily we can eaſily form a picture of it in our minds; for Attorney Generals cannot commit one's fancy to cuſtody, and as our imagination never ſtunned againſt the happineſs of the community by flattering the * * * but a truce in theſe times with reflections that can do Princes no honour and give their people no pleaſure. We mingle with the buſy pleaſure of the ſtreets; we ſee the joyous faces on all ſides; we are carried along hither and thither through lane, ſquare, and country road; here the little boys, looking another way, tumble againſt us and are off again; there the tradeſman and his wife, in order to be in time, toil along under the burden of infants and bandies; here comes a country grandmother with a huge noſegay for the little ones; there the gallant apprentices puſh by, with their ſweet hearts under their arm, the latter in their beſt bonnets and their triangular pinned kerchiefs, the former looking up every now and then at the April clouds, conſcious of the new hat and the gloſſy ſecond cloth; there his more taſty friend, ſauntering by himſelf, hopes to be miſtaken for a lounger; there the cavaliers of the day dance along upon horſeback, the better ones exhibiting their ſkill and their eaſy perſons, the others veiling the horror of being thrown by a look of ſerious indifference, or coming to a walk as if they were paſt the pride of exhibiting; coaches, in the mean time, come ſweeping along by the path or the curb ſtone, ſome filled with gaping little children, others with older and placid looks, and others with beautiful faces that ſmile upon you as they bound by; ſimilar appearances are at the windows and balconies; every body's object ſeems to pleaſe and to be pleaſed; the very dogs ſeem to think that they know as much of the buſineſs as moſt people; and life appears to be nothing but one ſcene of walking, riding, and ſailing, thronged windows, dreſſes, handkerchiefs, green leaves, white ribbons, and flowers.

This has been the enjoyment out of doors: but there is another ſpecies of it when people get in, and not inferior perhaps for being the quieter. How delightful to wake in the morning, and to think that there is *Peace*,—to know that the work of death is not going on all over Europe, and that deſpotiſm is not only not extending itſelf, but has had a blow at it's very roots! Then how pleaſant to ſee in the news papers the long abſent advertiſements of mails for France, and viſits to Paris! How welcome to receive the congratulations and hear the anticipated enjoyments of every body that comes in! How refreſhing to the ſpeculative politician to conſider, that to a certain extent, the abuſes of Government and of Government influence muſt now be giving way; and that Europe at large, from the various and complete experience it has had of the worſt political errors, muſt be ſincerely and calmly prepared to look after improvement! Every in-door enjoyment is bound to be double what it was, the wine to drink better, the chat to run better, the concert to flow better; and though we are far from deprecating his juſt puniſhment, or from wiſhing that he may not afford every poſſible moral to his ſtory, yet now that he is undergoing the puniſhment and affording the moral, we ſhould not eſteem thoſe perſons the more, who could think with unmingled bitterneſs even of Bonaparte.

To this name one's thoughts neceſſarily come round. Where is he—what is he doing—how is he feeling—are queſtions that continue to ſtart from every body; and in his preſent ſituation, ſuch a curioſity is not only natural, but laudable, and conducive to the very beſt purpoſes. We have already ſpoken of his future reſidence in Elba, and the probable turn of his thoughts there. After various reports which were contradicted one after the other, it now ſeems agreed that he has actually ſet out for that place; and if the life which he led at Fontainbleau be truly deſcribed, perhaps he is not ſorry, comparatively ſpeaking, at having taken his departure.

Think of a man, who has been uſed to dictate to every body, ſuddenly ſhut up with a few troops in a nook of his former dominions, and reading his doom every day in the papers which he lately had at his command. A General or two, and a few domeſtics of the inferior kind, ſeem to have been all that remained with him. Two or three Marſhals looked in at firſt, but it was only to adviſe him to be quiet, and to let him ſee that they were about to leave him. Here he remains, day after day, near enough to Paris to feel his pride elbowed, as it were, by the new buſtle of things, yet far enough from it to be left to his new ſolitude and his ſtill newer want of occupation.

The anecdotes, which are related of him under theſe circumſtances, and which the reader will find in the Foreign Inteligence, are natural enough upon the whole to be probable; but it is needleſs to repeat that, whether true or not, it is impoſſible to rely upon them. It is a well imagined picture at any rate which repreſents him, in the firſt inſtance, as coming upon the parade at Fontainbleau, "horribly pale and thoughtful," and remaining there only a few minutes,—his Generals during his ſtay talking among themſelves loudly enough to be heard by him, and ſpeculating, with an alarming want of attention, upon the events that had taken place. During the communication which Ney afterwards made to him of the final overthrow of his dynaſty, he is deſcribed as conducting himſelf with cheerfulneſs; but upon Lefevre's bluntly though not unfeelingly telling him that he was undone, and that he was undone becauſe he would never liſten to the advice of his ſervants, he is ſaid to have been *overcome* and to have burſt into a flood of tears. If this is true, what a multitude of new emotions muſt have guſhed out with that flood! This may have been the firſt time ſince he ſet out on his ambitious projects, that he had felt the manifeſt voice of truth upon his ears; he was daſhed back, at the moment he could leaſt ſupport it, with a ſudden conſciouſneſs of himſelf and his infatuations; and it was a new ſenſe perhaps of the friendlineſs which he had formerly doubted and diſregarded, that came to the relief of his paſſionate nature, and threw him into tears.

With ſome perſons, this will be a new proof of his want of courage, but here we muſt again differ from them;—with us it is rather an unexpected proof of having ſomething of the kindlineſs of human nature about him; and we only wiſh that he could have been acquainted with tears long ſince; they might have ſaved him many a reproach for dimming the eyes of others. If indeed it turned out that he made a practice of weeping, we ſhould give up his manhood at once, at leaſt in times like the preſent; for even then he might puzzle ſome of our declamatory perſons by quoting claſſical authority for heroes being lachrymoſe, and talk of Æneas, Achilles, and others, who made a point of crying and groaning whenever they found themſelves uncomfortable. But we cannot ſay that we ever had a vaſt admiration for theſe perſonages any more than for great ſoldiers in general.

The moſt terrible anecdote however ſtill remains, and this, we ſuppoſe, is to be convincing againſt him. Our readers will recollect that Bonaparte has for a long time had a favourite Mameluke, who was always about him. This perſonage, it ſeems, being of a very lofty mind, as is the cuſtom with valets, and of a very delicate ſenſe of honor, as is the characteriſtic of Mamelukes, entered his maſter's chamber the other day, after carefully ſharpening a ſword, and addreſſed him in the following terms;

MAM' Sir,—after what has happened, of courſe you will not chooſe to live. I have brought you my ſword. Will you uſe it yourſelf, or ſhall I paſs it through your body? I am ready to obey your commands."

NAPOL. It does not appear to me that either of theſe alternatives is neceſſary.

MAM. (with aſtoniſhment.) Neither! What, can you endure life after ſuch a reverſe? Then pray diſpatch me with the ſame weapon, or diſmiſs me from your ſervice, for I will not live under ſuch diſgrace."

So ſaying, the Mameluke, without waiting either to be diſpatched or diſmiſſed, "haughtily leaves the room."

This ſtory, it muſt be confeſſed, is very pithily got up; but unfortunately, domeſtic, do not talk in this way to their maſters, and Mamelukes are not famous for putting themſelves to death; and if they were, the queſtion is, what then? Do we bring our notions of behaviour from Egypt? Do we even follow the opinions of the ancient Romans in this particular, and prove our philoſophy by falling upon ſwords or ſwallowing burning coal?

We have been induced to ſay a word or two more upon this point by the publication of an Ode to Napoleon, attributed to a celebrated young Nobleman, and bearing indeed evident marks of his ſtrong way of putting things. In his poem, among other ſtanzas alluding to the ſubject, are the following:—

'Tis done—but yeſterday a King!
And arm'd with Kings to ſtrive—
And now thou art a nameleſs thing
So abject—yet alive!
Is this the man of thouſand thrones,
Who ſhew'd our earth with hoſtile bones,
And can he thus ſurvive;
Since he, miſcall'd the Morning Star,
Nor man, nor fiend, hath fall'n ſo far.

* * * * *

And earth hath ſpilt her blood for him,
Who thus can hoard his own!
And Monarchs bow'd the trembling limb,
And thank'd him for a throne!
Fair Freedom! We may hold thee dear,
When thus thy mightieſt foes their fear
In humbleſt guiſe have ſhewn!
Oh! ne'er may tyrant leave behind
A brighter name to lure mankind!

* * * * *

Thine evil deeds are writ in gore,
Nor written thus in vain—
Thy triumphs tell of fame no more,
Or deepen every ſtain—
If thou hadſt died as honour dies,
Some new Napoleon might ariſe,
To ſhame the world again—
But who would ſoar the ſolar height,
To ſet in ſuch a ſtarleſs night?

The concluſion of this laſt ſtanza is poetically put, and ſo are ſeveral of the concluſions of others; but what is to be underſtood by dying "as honour dies?" Is it in battle, or on the ſcaffold, or by his own hand? We allow that many an honourable man has died in battle, many a one on the ſcaffold, and many a one (miſtakenly, as modern wiſdom has thought) by his own hand; but honour has alſo made its exit very quietly on occaſion, and by which of theſe deaths was Napoleon to perform what he promiſed, and prove that *adverſity was not too much for him?* There is the point. We confeſs we were rather ſurpriſed to find this opinion coming from the Noble Lord, to whom the above lines are attributed, as in his other productions he appears to have a fine apprehenſion of affliction, and of the courage neceſſary to bear it. Inferior writers who have pretended to think that Napoleon would have done better in any kind of death, ſo that he had died ſomehow, we have no heſitation in attributing it either to ſheer ignorance of human nature and its trials, or to their uſual mode of prejudging a queſtion where it ſuits them. Had Napoleon died in battle, we have no doubt that the very men would have accuſed him of taking an opportunity to ſlip out of his difficulties; and in like manner, had he died on the ſcaffold, they would have exulted over him as a criminal, who could not eſcape;—had he died by his own hand, they would have cried out, "See there,—the man who was not to be overcome by adverſity!"

If any other perſons of knowledge and ſpirit think with the Noble Lord on the preſent occaſion, is not the chief ſecret of their opinion—this,—that they have formed rather too fine a notion of a conqueror like Buonaparte in the firſt inſtance, and then thought that he was bound to keep up to it to the laſt in a ſtriking, rather than a proper manner? Our own view of the matter, we confeſs, has been a very different one. We never did think very finely of Buonaparte or any other mere conqueror, and often expreſs ourſelves accordingly;—the conſequence was, that we ſhould have expected he would have acted like a violent man to the laſt; and ſo completely do we differ with theſe notions of courage in adverſity, that what others might have called ſpirit in him, we ſhould have inſtanced as an additional proof of what we had always ſaid to the contrary,—that is to ſay, that he was a man of violence and impatience, who could not bear to be thwarted, and who was deficient in real dignity and philoſophy.

We do not argue that his merely continuing to live under the weight of thoſe feelings with which all agree to load him, will prove the reverſe. It remains to be diſcovered how he lives, and with what ſort of temper and views. But his not ſtarting himſelf to death in the firſt inſtance, makes him ſomething better in our minds than a mere Catiline or Maximinus; and if he leads a reaſonable life in his exile, and does what little he can to make thoſe about him comfortable, in recompenſe for all the miſery his ſoldierſhip has inflicted, we ſhall ſay, not that he was a great man when he was Emperor, but that he gave ſome ſymptoms at laſt that he might have been.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MARCH 23.

SHIPWRIGHTS OF THE PORT OF LONDON.

Sir Samuel Romilly preſented a Petition ſigned by two thouſand uſeful artizans, whoſe buſineſs was that of building ſhips in the port of London, complaining of an evil extending not alone to themſelves but to the national intereſts of the country.—The Petition ſtated, that ſhip building in the private yards on the river Thames had of late not only ſunk into decay, but had been totally annihilated. As illuſtrative of this fact, it ſtated, that they were belonging to different perſons on the banks of the river Thames private yards, in which there were forty-one ſhips for building ſhips, and in the whole of theſe yards, there was but one ſhip building.

That the docks for repairing ſhips, double or ſingle there were fifty one ſingle, and eleven double, and in theſe there were but eighteen veſſels under repair, which circumſtances, ſo injurious to the Petitioners and to the country, they ſtated, were attributable to the arrangements which had been made for building ſhips in India, whither a great number of the artiſans heretofore employed in England had been conſtrained to fly and thoſe who remained behind were entirely deſtitute of the means of ſupporting their numerous families. The prayer of the Petition was, that the Houſe would be pleaſed not to extend the time for India built ſhips being admitted to Britiſh regiſters. The Petition having been brought up, was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

A GANG OF SWINDLERS.

BOW STREET.—A Gang of Swindlers have been detected, who have been carrying into practice a variety of deep-laid ſchemes of depredation. For this purpoſe, chambers in Clement's Inn were got poſſeſſion of, which one of the gang occupied as an attorney, and another as his clerk. Moſt of the advertiſements of caſes of real diſtreſs they had adopted as their own, and have alſo obtained ſubſcriptions from perſons of rank and others, to a great amount, under Pretence of collecting for other caſes of diſtreſs. One of their adverſiſements was headed "Miſery unparrelled," and went on to ſtate the caſe of a widow confined in childbed, ſurrounded by her numerous off-ſpring, who were afflicted with complicated misfortunes. It then proceeds, in very pathetic language to ſolicit a further bounty in addition to what ſhe had already received, & directs the ſubſcriptions to be paid at a houſe, very reſpectable in appearance in Maddox-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare which alſo belonged to the gang. To give this a degree of plauſibility and reſpectability, they had the caſe handſomely printed on the beſt wove paper from the advertiſement, and circulated in great numbers to humane perſons, in the form of a letter, with a certificate by a ſtudent in midwifery of one of the principal hoſpitals, aſsigning as a reaſon for adopting that mode of addreſs, that it was cheaper than advertising.

This impoſing addreſs appears to have had the deſired effect on a great number of thoſe whoſe hearts and pockets are always open to the afflicted. Among them are the Duke of Northumberland, Lady and Mr. Hope, ſeveral naval and military officers, Sir Robert Herries, Earl and Countess Manners, Viscountess Berkeley, &c. The gang had got poſſeſſion of a number of houſes to carry on their depredations. The diſcovery and breaking up of the gang has been made by a youth lately from Glouceſterſhire, who anſwered one of their plauſible adverriſements for a place in an Inſurance Office. He applied at the office of the gang in Clement's Inn, where the youth, John Burgeſs Shepherd, on the 9th inſt. ſaw a man, calling himſelf Andrew Thompſon, who appeared to be an attorney, and a young man who acted as his clerk, he having been referred there from Peele's Coffee houſe, where the adverſiſement referred to. Mr. Thompſon told Shepherd that the place to be diſpoſed of was in a Life Inſurance Office, for which a premium of 30*l* was expected.

After conſulting with his friends, the buſineſs was ſettled for him to have the place at the advanced ſum of 35*l*. and that as a matter of favour, ſome other perſon having, as he was told, offered 50*l* for it during the delay in the negociation, Mr. Shepherd paid the 35*l* on the 14th inſt. at the office in Clement's Inn, and received a receipt or memorandum for the money, ſigned by a man calling himſelf C. Hutton and Co. and he underſtood him to belong to the firm.

Mr. Shepherd was afterwards introduced to an old Gentleman in Maddox ſtreet, Hanover ſquare, who paſſed as the principal in the Inſurance Office, ſigned a document, purporting to be his appointment, when he was informed, that his ſalary would not commence till Lady-day, but that he would not be wanted to commence buſineſs till the firſt of the month following. From a variety of circumſtances which tranſpired, Mr. Shepherd and his friends had ſtrong ſuſpicions that he had been defrauded of his money, and communicated his ſuſpicions at the above Office on Friday, when Mr. Nares, the Sitting Magiſtrate, directed T. Jones to ſeize Mr. Thompſon, the pretended attorney of Clement's Inn.

On his being taken into cuſtody, he appeared to feel extremely indignant, ſtating himſelf to be merely an Attorney in the buſineſs; but on his being brought to the Office, he was recognized by Biſhop as having been often in cuſtody on ſimilar charges. Mr. Nares then ſent Jones to ſeize all the papers, books, &c. at the Office in Clement's Inn, and on their being brought to the Office and examined, they proved that the moſt nefarious and iniquitous practices had been carrying on there for a conſiderable time paſt. Biſhop was diſpatched to apprehend the pretended principal of the Inſurance Office at the houſe in Maddox-ſtreet, Hanover ſquare, who called himſelf John Maſon, whoſe papers, &c. were alſo ſeized, and they correſponded in infamy with thoſe ſeized at the office in Clement's Inn. Their examination occupied the attention of Mr. Nares till near ſix o'clock, when they were committed for further examination.

THE COURIER,—APRIL 5, 1814.

YORK ASSIZES.

ROBERT TURNER for the wilful murder of Magarit Appleby. The trial commenced at two o'clock in the afternoon, and continued until half paſt ten at night.

The deceaſed had fixated a child upon the priſoner, who was a ſmall farmer, at Low Worſall, in the North Riding; the deceaſed was a pauper, in the workhouſe at Yarm, and came to Stokeſley on the 5th of February, for the purpoſe of attending a meeting of the Juſtices, to get an order upon the priſoner for the maintenance of the child; at this conduct the priſoner expreſſed much diſpleaſure, and endeavoured, without ſucceſs, to prevail upon her to go to the Magiſtrate to deny all the had ſworn; almoſt immediately, after this he had preſented the deceaſed with a glaſs of rum and warm water, which he himſelf brought from the bar of the public-houſe; ſhe drank the whole of it, and was inſtantly ſeized with the moſt violent vomitings and purgings, attended with the moſt excruciating pains; ſhe languiſhed until the 12th of February, when ſhe died. Theſe circumſtances, together with the diſappearance of the priſoner, who abſconded before the death of the deceaſed, and was at length found concealed in a cupboard, at South Shields, formed the principal part of the evidence againſt him, as no poiſon was found in the ſtomach. The Jury retired about 20 minutes, and on their return found the priſoner Guilty.

JOHN JAMES, of West Wilton, in the North Riding, was convicted of the wilful murder of William Ridley of Middleham, ſheriff officer, on the 24th November, by ſtabbing him in the neck. William James brother to the above, was charged with aiding and abetting in the ſaid murder.

The evidence againſt the latter however, went no further than to prove the uſe of expreſſions, which imported he was at enmity with the deceaſed, and rejoiced in his death, and Mr. Juſtice Chambre, obſerved to the Jury, that however unfavourable an impreſſion they might give them, as to the malignity and hardneſs of his heart, they did not amount to a legal participation in the murther, and his Lordſhip direct the Jury to acquit him.

The execution of the above two unhappy men convicted of wilful murder, took place on Thurſday morning a little after eight o'clock. Turner perſevered in denying his guilt. The other priſoner, though he never ſeemed properly effected with the enormity of the offence of which he was convicted, did not attempt to deny it; indeed that would not have been of any avail, as it was perpetrated in open day, and in the preſence of a conſiderable number of people. In other reſpects he ſeemed ſuitably affected with a ſenſe of his woeful ſituation, and he joined, with great earneſtneſs, in all the offices of devotion; The other priſoner preſerved a ſullen reſerve, and did not appear to take any part in thoſe devotional exercises in which John James ſpent the greateſt part of the ſhort interval from his conviction to his execution. About a quarter paſt eight o'clock the priſoners aſcended the platform; and after the Rev. Mr. Brown had joined with them in the laſt offices of religion, the fatal cords were placed round their necks.—Robert Turner, who it was feared, would have attempted ſome reſiſtance, was perfectly tranquil, and actually put his head into the nooſe of the cord. In this terrible ſituation, John James ſaid, "I am going out of this ſinful world in this manner, for protecting my property, and many a bright pound have I loſt beſide that." He then with great earneſtneſs cried out, "O Lord have mercy upon me! O Chriſt have mercy upon me!" This he continued to repeat until his voice was loſt in the agonies of death. Robert Turner did not ſpeak until he was intreated by the Ordinary to confeſs the Juſtice of his ſentence, when he averted his head, as if in anger, and ſaid "I am innocent!" Theſe were the laſt words he uttered, as the drop immediately fell, and uſhered him to a tribunal which cannot err.—The bodies were ſent to the Country Hoſpital for diſſection.—The Ordinary conſidered the conduct of Robert Turner as ſo different from what it ought to have been in this unhappy ſituation, that he did not permit him to receive the ſacrament, which was adminiſtered to the other priſoner.

EAST INDIA HOUSE—MARCH 18TH.

A Special General Court of Proprietors was this day held, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the Papers laid before the laſt Court, by the Select Committee, appointed to inquire into the expediency of granting an augmentation of ſalary to the Directors; and alſo to debate a motion, of which notice had been given, at the ſame time, by Mr P. Moore, relative to a graduated ſcale of of ſalaries, to remunerate the ſervices of the gentlemen in the Direction.

The Minutes of the laſt Court having been gone through,

The Chairman (R. Thornton, Eſq. M. P.) ſtated the buſineſs which occaſioned the Court to be aſſembled—and directed the motion of Mr. P. Moore to be read; which having been done;

Mr. Howorth, M P roſe and ſaid, in ſubſtance, that, as he had been prevented, in conſequence of illneſs, from attending the laſt Court, he truſted he would be then allowed to enter into ſome explanation of his conduct, as Chairman of the Select Committee, feeling himſelf called on to come forward, in conſequence of the obſervations which had been made, at that Court. A ſhort ſtatement of facts would, he conceived, place the buſineſs in its true light; and explain moſt ſatisfactorily the circumſtances under which the papers then before the Court were offered for the inſpection of the Proprietors, in their preſent ſhape. When this queſtion was firſt ſtarted by Mr. Moore, he (Mr. Howorth) thought, as many other gentlemen did, that it involved an extravagant and improvident expenſe, when it was not accompanied with any ſtipulations, relative to a reviſal of the bye-laws, which, in conſequence of the lapſe of time, required alteration. He, therefore, had propoſed to the Court of Proprietors, that a Committee ſhould be appointed to inquire into the ſubject. The ſuggeſtion was approved of, and a Committee was accordingly nominated. The Gentlemen placed on the Committee elected him their Chairman, an office which he was anxious to decline—becauſe he conſcientiouſly felt, that his humble abilities were not calculated to conduct ſo delicate and important an inveſtigation. They commenced their proceedings by calling on Mr. Moore who

had first proposed the augmention, to make good his case—and he was requested to call for any evidence which he might deem necessary for that purpose. And to Mr. Hume it was intimated, as he had originally opposed the proposition, that it would be desirable for him to bring forward whatever, in his opinion, was likely to rebut the arguments of Mr. Moore. Under these circumstances, the documents on the table, comprising the sentiments of several individual Members of the Committee, and the Minutes which were taken at the time, came before the Court. The Committee closed its investigation on the 21st of December; but not before every Gentleman was asked, whether there was any other evidence he wished to adduce. No further evidence was called for, and the Court adjourned over the Holidays, until the 11th of January, with an understanding that they should, on that day: apply the information received to the object intended. They met on that day; and he, taking an expanded and liberal view of the subject, proposed, for the purpose of procuring a fuller attendance of the Committee, and a more serious consideration of the subject, that the Committee should adjourn a fortnight, which motion was agreed to. A circular letter was then sent round to every Member of the Committee, dated January 12th, which stated, that on the 25th of the same month, they should meet, for the purpose of finally concluding the business which was intrusted to their consideration. That letter was not amongst the general list of papers, and therefore he would read an extract of it.—[Mr. Howorth here read a part of the circular letter, from which it appeared, that notice was given, that at the next meeting] which was appointed for the 25th of January), it was intended to close the Committee]—If this, he observed, was not a conclusive answer, to the charge of having, abruptly or unexpectedly, put an end to their meetings, he knew no terms in the English language, by which it could be expressed. On the 25th of January they met, for the last time.—A letter was read from Mr. Golding, a Member of the Committee, stating that the severity of the weather, or an accident of some kind, had prevented him from attending; and adding, that he had transmitted his opinions to the Chairmain, "H. Howorth, Esq. at the India House," but, owing to the arrangement of the Post-office, with respect to the delivery of letters thus directed (except to Directors.) he did not receive it till its arrival at his own house —(*Hear! hear!*)—This must at once account for the apparent lateness of Mr. Golding's Paper. Mr. Howorth next proceeded to animadvert on the proceeding of Mr. Plummer; who, he contended, by his conduct, in charging the Committee with prociplency in their breaking up, had fixed himself in a complete dilemma—when,

Mr. S. Dixon rose to order. The Present assembly was convened, in his opinion, to consider documents before them, and not to enter into the disputes of the Gentlemen composing the Committee; which would necessarily produce recrimination, and thus their time would be uselessly wasted.

The Chairman stated, that as Mr. Howorth had been alluded to, in a former Court, when, from illness, he was not present, it was but just that he should be now permitted to explain his conduct.

Mr. P. Moore coincided in this sentiment, and observed, that if any person had a right to complain, it was, he, who, having given notice of a motion, was in possession of the Court; but as his Hon. Friend had entered on an explanation, in common courtesy he thought he was bound to give up his prior claim.

Mr. Howorth proceeded.—He defended the committee, proceeding through a series of dates, from having, in any degree, prevented Gentlemen from sending in their productions; and observed, that Mr. Hume's letter, of the 24th of November, calling for the inspection of documents, was entirely dissimilar from that written by the same Gentleman on the 31st of January. On the last day of meeting, when it was inquired, whether any Gentleman had a Minute to lay before the Committee, Mr. Plummer came forward with one, which was read; and he (Mr. Howorth) was surprised that Mr. Hume, who was then present did not introduce that Minute, which he had since laid before the Court of Proprietors. Mr. Howorth then proceeded to animadvert on the consistency of those Gentlemen who had been most strenuous in their opposition to the determination of the Committee: but who after agreeing to the first resolution which stated,

"That it is not the opinion of this Committee, that an indiscriminate and unconditional increase of salary to the Directors, be recommended to the Court of Proprietors;"

followed that resolution by another, to which an amendment was proposed—and thus were themselves the cause of that supposed abuse of the functions of the Committee of which they complained. The Committee had not, however, exceeded their instructions. They had examined evidence—they had inspected documents—they had, in consequence, agreed to certain resolutions—and then they came to the Court of Proprietors;—before them they laid the result of their exertions, & they called upon that body to decide for themselves.—He objected to the call which was made upon him, in the Protest of Messrs. Hume and Barnett, to state the conditions on which a graduated scale should be granted, when they knew very well, that no proposition on the subject of conditions, was made in the Committee.—Mr. Howorth next proceeded to animadvert on those points in the Constitution of the Court of Directors, which, he was of opinion, ought to be altered. He principally confined himself to the mode of attendance, which, he argued, was not sufficiently strict. He admitted, that Directors who were absent from their post, were *fined*—but this absence, he observed, did not prevent them from receiving their full share of patronage. He then, at some length, entered into a statement of the case with which a Director, if he was so inclined, might, without any appearance of neglect, omit doing his duty at the India House, by putting down his name at stated hours; while, at the same time, he would be, to all beneficial purposes, as useless as the man who was fined for his absence. It was needless for him to observe, that this was entirely a supposed case. He was sure that every Director had conducted himself with probity and honour: but he had thrown it out, to shew the necessity of altering a system which exposed them to such evil consequences—still, having drawn this supposed case, he thought it was but due to those who at present conducted their affairs, vast and complicated as they were, to speak of them in terms, if indeed such terms could be devised commensurate with their abilities. Their system displayed an exactness so extraordinary; there details were so methodical; there arrangement was so perfect; that through all the immense extent of civil, military, financial, and commercial arrangements, both at home and abroad—any paper which was wanted, a at minute's notice, be referred to.—(*Hear, hear.*) The Directors, however, wanted not the eulogium of so humble an individual as he was—the Legislature of the country had already, in language as forceble as could be devised, spoken their opinion of the services which had been achieved by them, for the general benefit of the empire—(*Hear, hear.*)—Mr. Howorth then proceeded to read a series of *conditions* which he had drawn up, observing, that he would not support any proposition for an increase of salary, unless those conditions were annexed to it. These conditions were principally, that the qualification for a Directors should be raised from 2000l. to 4000l. capital stock—that any person hereafter, who accepted of a public office, should not be deemed eligible, to be a Director—that a book of attendance should be kept open, to be published for the use of the Proprietors, on the first day of every Month stating the number of Directors who attend on each day, their hours of adjourning, &c. &c. Also a List of the number of writers, &c. sent to India & China annually, to be likewise published for the use of the Proprietors.—Documents like these would enable every person connected with the company to judge of the proceedings of their Executive at a glance; and, without such conditions were introduced, he would not vote for any increase of salary whatever.

Messrs. Plummer and Hume entered into a short explanation of their conduct, which they conceived certain observations of Mr. Howorth rendered absolutely necessary.

After a few words from Mr. Randal Jackson, who denied Mr. P. Moore's right of propriety in addressing the Court, at the same time, that, from a principle of candour, he would concede it—

Mr. Moore rose, and, having complimented Mr. Howorth on the ability which he had displayed as Chairman of the Select Committee, proceeded to advocate the motion of which he had given notice on the 25th of last month. That motion he had merely tabled, for discussion; and, in October last, when he first introduced the subject, he acted upon the same principle. Mr. Moore then proceeded to state, that the Gentleman (Mr. Hume) who had run parellel to him, in a state of, he would say, friendly opposite, when he had made out his case, in a series of 21 resolutions, had promised to overturn them. Now it was a little remarkable that the case he had laid before the Committees, was founded on documents, which he had only an opportunity of inspecting, for a very few minutes on the evening prior to its being drawn up in the shape of resolutions. He took his ideas from the system of the two great rival financiers in the House of Commons—he asserted his opinions, in one set of resolutions, and he called upon the Honorable Gentleman (Mr. Hume!) to answer him by another—but his Honourable Friend had never thought proper so to do—and the Resolutions which he had drawn up remained unimpeached to the present hour. He did not mean to enter into a dissertation on those Resolutions, because his great wish was answered in having the papers printed, which had been laid before the Court. There the Resolutions were inserted: and there also was to be found the basis upon which they were supported. He wished Gentlemen to take them to their closets, to peruse them in private; and to form such an opinion there, as the real bearing of the case demanded. He next proceeded to expatiate upon the Resolution of the Committee, in which an efficient performance of the duties of the Executive Body is spoken of. He denied that the word 'efficient could be fairly construed as imputing any thing improper to the last conduct of the Directors; and contended that, if a great sacrifice of time, and great exertion of ability were demanded they should be equitably paid for.—The graduated scale, contained in the Resolution, which he should that day propose, was in his opinion, much below the level of the services required.—He had, however, given up his own opinion, in compliment to the sentiments of others, he introduced that scale for the correcting what he looked upon as a defect in the proceedings of the Committee—they had, in the documents laid before the Court of Proprietors, given the conditions on which they thought an increase ought to be granted, but they had entirely omitted the graduated scale. That the two subjects might come on at the same time (the Proprietors having made up their minds by reading the documents), he had drawn up the scale which he that day submitted to the Court. He regretted extremely, that his Honourable Friend (Mr. Howorth) had not intimated to him, that he had drawn up a series of conditions. If this had been done, he should have been ready to have tabled them, at the time he pursued the same course with the graduated scale. Even now, if the Court would receive them, he would be very glad to propose them as adjuncts to his resolution, and thus the two branches of the subject might be disposed of at once. But he apprehended the bye law of the Company would prevent him from adding the conditions of the Hon. Gentleman to his motion, without fourteen days notice. If time had been afforded him, he certainly should have tabled them, as he had the other branches of his subjects, in order that they might come under discussion in a clear and distinct form; he had not, however, seen them till within five minutes of entering the Court, and it would be for the Court to receive them or not as they thought proper. The mean object of his motion, however still remained the same, and the Court would proceed to give it that consideration to which it was fully entitled by its importance.

The Chairman thought it was necessary he should give his opinion upon the question stated by the Hon. Gentleman. He did think that the Hon. Gentleman had the power of annexing the regulations to which he alluded to his motion, without giving fourteen days notice. It would be for their legal adviser, however (Mr. Adam) to decide this point.

Mr. Alderman at this requested that the bye law might be read.

The bye law, chap. 3. sec. 3. having been read accordingly,

The Worthy Alderman remarked, that it was unnecessary for the Court to refort to the opinion of Counsel, when they were enable to form their own judgment of the question under consideration—He apprehended, from the bye law which had been read, no alteration could be made in an existing law of the Company, without the usual notice of fourteen days.

Mr. Hume said, that by an act of the Legislature, it was provided that no individual could become a Director of the East India Company unless he possessed 2000l. stock. The increase of this qualification to 4,000l. he apprehended could not be made without running in the teeth of that act.

Mr. Wieland observed, that was a point for the Court to determine, whether it would be prudent for the Hon. Gentleman to press his resolutions without annexing the conditions which had been suggested.

Mr. Randal Jackson said, there was nothing more clear than that the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Moore) had got himself into a dilemma, which nothing could be more wilful or deserved. At the last Court he (Mr. R. Jackson) had suggested to the Hon. Gentleman the necessity of his motion being entire, and of the conditions, as well as the sum, being clearly specified. Any embarrassment under which he laboured, therefore, was attributable to his own inattention; and no excuse could be formed for his coming down unprepared with conditions, which he wanted either the will, or the wit, or something else, to have arranged.

Mr. Bosanquet spoke to order. The conditions suggested by the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Howorth), proposed an alteration in the qualification of the Directors of from two to four thousand pounds stock. He apprehended it was not in the power of a General Court, by a bye law, to alter the law of the land. If an alteration took place in the bye-law which specified the qualification that would entitled a Proprietor to be a Director, and increase that qualification from 2000l. to 4000l. the alteration would be perfectly nugatory, as the law of the land would still remain the same, and the possession of 2,000l. stock would be considered quite sufficient qualification, not withstanding any arrangement to the contrary by the General Court. It was clear, that a bye-law could not take away a right which the law of the land had given.

Mr. Lushington did not apprehend, that it was intended to suspend or alter any bye law by the conditions which had been suggested, and, therefore, thought no notice was necessary.

After a few words from Mr. Dixon, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Plomer.

Mr. Peter Moore agreed to bring forward his motion without annexing the conditions, leaving them for ulterior consideration. The Hon. Gentleman then moved.—

"That so much of the Bye law, chap. 6. sect 11, as ordains that the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors shall each of them be allowed 500l. a-year, and every other Director 300l.-year for his attendance upon the business of the Company, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and that instead thereof it be and is hereby ordained, that from and after [the date to be hereafter determined] the said Chairman shall be allowed 1,200l. a-year, and the Deputy Charman 1,000l. a-year; and further, that from and after the said period such other Director as may, with the Chairman and Deputy aforesaid be elected or chosen, or being previous elected or chosen, shall, after such period, continue to serve on the Secret Committees of Directors shall be allowed 700l. a year, and further, that from and after such period such nine Directors may, with the Chairman and Deputy aforesaid, be elected or chosen, or being previously elected or chosen, shall, after such period, continue to serve on the Committee of Correspondence of the said Court, shall be allowed respectively 700l. a year; and further, that from and after the said period all other Directors, not elected, or chosen or serving as aforesaid as Chairman or Deputy Chairman, or on the Secret Committee of Correspondence, shall be allowed 500l. a year; and finally, that to such Directors as aforesaid, not being elected or chosen, or serving as Chairman or Deputy, or on the Secret Committee or Committee of Correspondence, such further annual allowances be made as hereinafter specified, that is to say, to every such Director who, having served the said office for the full term of four years, shall again be elected Director of the Company, the further annual sum of 100l. in addition to the 500l. a year, previously allowed him; and further to such Director, who having served the said office for the full period of eight years, shall again be elected Director of the Company, the further additional annual sum of 100l. beyond the 600l. a year, previously allowed him for his and their attendance on the business of the said Company."

The question having been put,

Mr. Plumer rose, and said that this was a subject of great difficulty, and requiring great research and attention. When he entered the Committee, he was sure that the opinion he had originally stated in the Court would be fully confirmed, because he thought that the duties performed by the Directors were not remunerated in the manner which they deserved. It was true that general principle was still farther established by the evidence brought before the Committee, but the same evidence also proved to him that there was a necessity for altering the application of that principle. All he had heard, whether in the Committee or otherwise, had confirmed him in the opinion that the salaries of the Directors ought to be increased, but it was by no means his wish that this augmentation should take place to an extent injurious to the funds of the Company. So much had already been said on the general principle of this increase, however, that he would not occupy the time of the Court by any further arguments of his. A fair increase he was persuaded, would not alone be of advantage to the Proprietors themselves, and to the Indian interests in general, but of advantage to the British Empire. It required very little penetration to form a true estimate of the value of the integrity, and of the indefatigable zeal of the honourable characters who at present sat within the bar; to use a figurative expression, "By their fruits they might be known." In whatever way their conduct was viewed, and to whatever department the attention was directed, a matchless excellence was discovered, which, while it reflected the highest merit on the Directors themselves, elicited from the breast of every man who regarded the interests of the Indian Empire, and of the British nation the strongest feelings of admiration and respect. A great deal had been said of the patronage of the Directors, but he denied, and the information which had been adduced before the Committee proved the fact, that this patronage approached in any degree to the value which some had, for the sake of argument affixed to it. With respect to the conditions upon which so much had been said; he did not by any means think that the ward condition had been understood in the meaning which was properly attached to it, as connected with the question then under discussion. In his opinion if an alteration was suggested which was likely to operate towards promoting the interests of the Company, he thought it was their duty to adopt it. An Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Hume) had told them, that public services ought to be paid *ad valorem*; that they should purchase integrity by the pound, and fidelity by the ounce; and that they should not give a shilling for that which they could get for ten pence. This was a principle of economy, however, with which no man of ordinary feelings could accord.—If it was once adopted, the consequence would be, that Crowned Heads would put up with a pint of porter and a mutton chop, and his Majesty would come on the outside of the Windsor stage to attend his Privy Council. (*Laughter.*)—The Hon. Gentleman himself would not like to be placed in the Directory upon such a principle.—(*Here!*)—Every public servant should be treated with a degree of liberality proportioned to the dignity of his situation; and upon that ground alone the income of the Directors should be very materially enhanced.—(*Hear!*)—The first notice which was taken of remunerating the Directors for their labours was, in 1666, when in consequence of the complaints which they made, a sum of 8,000l. was granted to be divided amongst them. In 1709, a salary of two hundred pounds a year was assigned to the two Chairmen, and 150l. a year to each of the Directors; and from that time till 1793, no alteration was made when the salaries were appointed as they at present existed; and if the increase of business at that crisis justified such an advance, he apprehended no man would deny that the augmentation now proposed was consistent with justice and moderation.—(*Hear!*)—The finances and prosperity of the Company fully warranted such an increase; and to use the words of a great Statesman, speaking of a public servant—"If he sees that the State takes no detriment, the State must see that his affairs shall take as little." In every point of view, in fact and considering the increased labours of the Directors, from the present state of Europe, he thought that justice and necessity called upon the Court to adopt the motion of his Hon. Friend (Mr. P. Moore). It was not the wish of himself or his Hon. Friend to press this measure, without stipulations which would at once serve the Court of Proprietors, and render the situation of Directors more independent: These stipulations he was ready to state; they had been drawn, up for the occasion and were similar, although more at large, than those already detailed. The Hon. Gentleman then read the stipulations to which he alluded. In substance they provided that a certain number of Courts should be held annually, which should amount, on the average, to two Courts in every week; that the constant attention of the Directors should be required till the final close of the Court; or if placed on a Committee, that the same attention should be exacted; and if absent, that leave should be obtained from the Chairman—a minute to be made of the reason for such absence, that no Director should hereafter hold any place under the Crown, or any other public situation, unless in a charitable institution, as Elder Brother of the Trinity House, or as a Member of Parliament and finally, that from the commencement of the new charter, an addition should be made to the standing Committee of the Bye Laws, and they should be instructed to examine and suggest such amendments as they thought necessary. It would be for the Court to receive these as notices or not, as they thought proper; but they would prove that neither himself or his Hon. Friend were regardless of conditions when they brought forward their motion.

Mr. Randal Jackson then rose.

Mr. W. Keene, however, had caught the eye of the Chairmain, and claimed the attention of the Court.

Mr. R. Jackson said, that he apprehended from what he had said in the early part of the business of the day in point of courtesy, he should be allowed to address the Court.

The Chairman said Mr. Keene had first caught his eye, and he knew of no principle upon which Mr. Jackson could claim a priority of speech.

Mr. Lowndes wished to hear Keene arguments upon the subject, as he intended to be keen himself—(*Laughter.*)

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1814.

(*Continued from our last Paper.*)

After ſome further obſervations.

Mr. W. Keene ſaid a few words in favour of the motion, and ſuggeſted, there were grounds upon which the ſalaries of the Directors ought to be increaſed.

Mr. R. Jackſon apologiſed for his anxiety to be heard in a former part of the preſent diſcuſſion, but he was extremely deſirous of moving an amendment, for the purpoſe of ſhielding the honour of the Directors, and protecting that of the Proprietors. He was ſurpriſed at the preſent motion, and conſidered it extraordinary that two gentlemen ſhould have the nerves neceſſary for its propoſition and ſupport. After all that had been premiſed in the origin of this motion, it was moſt wonderfully unaccompanied by conditions. A reſolution had been acceded to, that economy was indiſpenſably neceſſary in all the conduct of East India affairs; and all the ſagacity, and all artifices of debate, on a former day had been reſorted to, for the purpoſe of doing away the effect of this reſolution. One particular reaſon which induced his refuſal to be on the committee relative to the ſubject now under conſideration, was that he did not wiſh to ſanction an immoral act in the proceedings of the East India Company. He thought the Directors could not complain, as their intereſt was entirely untouched by the late Act of Parliament.—He had another objection to being a member on the Committee upon the preſent occaſion, becauſe, although, as private individuals he ſhould conſider himſelf honoured in their ſociety, he did not like them as public men. There were perſons amongſt the number who were, he believed, not qualified to act as Proprietors. He was ready to admit that much alteration had taken place in the affairs of the world, and that experience had indentified the importance of the East India Company. The proſpect of peace ſeemed alſo to be drawn upon our expectations, and its reſult would be proportionably ſolid to the wiſdom of council which had been manifeſted by our allies. With reſpect to the preſent motion, he conſidered it from firſt to laſt as a premium upon old age. It was the more remarkable, as money was the firſt conſideration, and the conditions appeared to be of ſecondary importance. The object of his intended motion of amendment was, not to queſtion, but to acknowledge every gratitude due to the Directors, and to ſhew that the Proprietors were not deficient in liberality. He was convinced that the addition of 500l. a year in ſalary was no compenſation for the arduous labours and ſervices which the Directors performed. There were honours and rewards which were attached to theſe undertakings which no money could compenſate, but their importance would be ſet at nought if they were to be ſatisfied by this groveling reſolution. The object of his amendment would be to reſolve that until the conditions upon which an increaſe of ſalary ought to ariſe, ſhould be ſubmitted to the Court, and ſedately conſidered, it would be premature to propoſe any motion like the preſent. He next adverted to the increaſed debts of the East India Company, which had exceeded 15 millions ſince 1793, and were now upwards of 30 millions. Under theſe circumſtances, the Directors themſelves had very judiciously impreſſed the conſideration of economy, without which they had already declared, that all would be loſt. Government even had thought proper to anticipate the poſſibility of a miſtake, and had given them due notice, that their ſtock muſt be ſecured by their own exertion, and that no reliance muſt be placed in the interference of the Legiſlature. Mr. R. Jackſon here, contended, that the increaſe of the ſum propoſed could be no ſatisfaction of the duties of the Directors, whoſe compenſation was at this time ſupplied by rewards of a ſuperior deſcription. He inſiſted that the value of patronage had not been duly eſtimated, and that its importance to every Director was much more than perſons in general had ever contemplated. If, however, a worthy Director had an affectionate ſon, if he had reſpected nephew, or a favourite friend, and he found it convenient to beſtow upon either of them the benefit of his influence, in ſo doing he found out the value of patronage.

Mr. Pattiſon (a Director) roſe to order. He felt the tendency of the obſervations which had been made by the Honourable and Learned Proprietor. He was proceeding to give an explanation of his own conduct, when he was called to order by.

Mr. Lowndes, who declared there would be an end of all free debate, if a Director were permitted to interrupt any Gentleman in the courſe of his ſpeech.

The Chairman obſerved, it was not competent for him to judge whether the Honourable Director was in or out of order, becauſe time had not been allowed him to conclude the ſentence which he had commenced.

After ſome further obſervations from Mr. Hume, Alderman Atkins, and the Chairman, as to the point of order.

Mr. R. Jackſon, in continuation, referred to a document then in his hands as to the fact of the value of patronage. Indeed, why were there ſo many and ſo anxious candidates for the office of Director, if no emolument beyond the ſalary propoſed was to be derived from the function. In arguing this ſubject, on the other ſide, the reaſons were ſuch as would be ſuggeſted by an ingenious advocate; but patronage was thrown over the bridge, and the intereſt from loans was entirely forgot—The increaſe of the rate of patronage, from 1793 to 1812, was, he believed, ſomewhere about 100,000l. He concurred with an Hon. Gentleman, the father of the Houſe of Commons (Mr. Keene,) that a Director was a perſon of importance to the State—his ſituation was one of dignity and weight, and that no ſubject could compare with him in all theſe reſpects, except the Firſt Lord of the Treaſury. He wiſhed that all who were elected to this office were duly diſtinguiſhed for their talents, and then they would be more likely to employ ſufficient talent in every ſubordinate capacity. In concluſion he moved—

"That all the words after the word That be left out, and that the following words be inſerted, viz.

"This Court having examined the proceedings of the Seleft Committee, and conſidered the documents and evidence therein contained, and having particularly noticed the two following Reſolutions, viz.

"Firſt. That it is not the opinion of this Committee, that an indiſcriminate and unconditional increaſe of ſalary to the Directors be recommended to the Court of Proprietors;

"Second, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is expedient to recommend a graduated increaſe of ſalary, provided ſuch increaſe be accompanied by certain conditions, for the more efficient diſcharge of the Directorial duties.

"Reſolved—That until the corrections herein alluded to have been ſubmitted to this Court, conſidered, approved of, and paſſed into laws of the Eaſt India Company, it would be premature and unwiſe to make any alterations in the allowances to the Directors for their attendance upon the buſineſs of the Company."

Mr. S. Dixon ſeconded the motion.

Mr. S. Bofanquet (a Director) expreſſed his intention to have ſpoken at length upon this ſubject, but would not now accord with the wiſhes of the Court. He agreed with the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Jackſon) in ſome points of his argument; in others he muſt declare he did not coincide. It was his wiſh that the queſtion might ſleep for the future. No conditions attached to the motion rendered it wiſe and the end of terminating the ſubject would be better attained by moving an adjournment.

Mr. Lowndes contended, he had a right to ſpeak, and he was induced to do ſo for the benefit of the whole body corporate. He diſapproved of the whole proceeding from beginning to end.

Mr. Kinnaird Smith then propoſed a motion of adjournment for a week; but, after a few words from Mr. Grant, Mr. Hume, and Alderman Atkins, he altered the period to Thurſday, the 5th day of April next.

The Chairman put the queſtion, and the ſhew of hands being declared in favour of the motion, an Honorable Proprietor demanded a diviſion, when before the names were taken, the majority was manifeſt, and the Court accordingly adjourned its proceedings till Tueſday, the 5th day of April next.

Letter from Thomas William Plummer, Eſq. a Member of the Select Committee, to the Chairman thereof.

NOTICE.

The Writer of the following pages having in an early ſtage of the proceedings of the Committee, anticipated the reſult at which they would probably arrive reſpecting the meaſure referred to them, and his own opinion on the ſubject being in conformity, employed himſelf from time to time, during the progreſs of the Committee, in arranging and combining a ſtatement of reference to the evidence taken before them, with a view ultimately to ſubmit this ſtatement in the ſhape of a Report, ſubject to the approbation or amendment of the Committee. Being precluded from this meaſure by the unexpected termination (at leaſt to him) of the ſittings of the Committee, and conceiving that ſuch a document, in the abſence of a regular Report, might not be unacceptable to the General Court of proprietors, he has thrown it into the form of a letter to the Chairman of the Committee, requeſting it may be laid upon the table of the General Court with the other papers, and diſpoſed of according to their pleaſure. Should they do him the honour to beſtow upon it any conſideration, he would only obſerve, that whatever eſtimate may be formed of the opinions and arguments it contains, the intruſion on his part ariſes ſolely form a ſincere and reſpectful wiſh to elucidate, to the beſt of his queſtion.—If it ſhould be remarked that the ſcale of ſalary he has preſumed to quote in this paper is in exact conformity with that which is about to be ſubmitted to the General Court, by Mr. Moore, on the 25th inſtant, he would account for the coincidence, ſimply by ſtating, that it ariſes from his being previouſly aware of that Gentleman's intentions on the ſubject.

London, February 23. 1814.

LONDON, FEB. 22, 1814.

DEAR SIR.—As Chairman of the Seleft Committee, of Eaſt India Proprietors appointed by the General Court, on the 6th October laſt, "to take into conſideration and report upon the expediency of augmenting the allowances granted to the Honourable Directors for their attendance on the buſineſs of the Company," I take the liberty of ſubmitting to you the following remarks, which were ſuggeſted by the nature of the queſtion refered to us, and our proceedings, as a Committee, in conſequence.

Perfectly approving the laborious and minute inveſtigation which the Committee felt it their duty to inſtitute, on every point connected, however, remotely, with the ſubject; duly appreciating, in common with every other Member of our Body, the great advantage we derived from your able and impartial conduct in the Chair; and, above all, moſt decidedly concurring in the reſolution adopted by the Committee, declaratory of their opinion and recommendatory of "the expediency to grant an increaſe of ſalary to the Directors on a graduated ſcale, and accompanied by certain conditions," &c. I am yet compelled, however reluctantly, to differ from the Committee as to the mode and form of ſubmitting their proceeding to the General Court of Proprietors, and feel it incumbent on me to place ſuch opinion, with my motives for adopting it, on public record.

Regarding the truſt which the General Court confided in the Seleft Committee, not only as of a highly important and decided deſcription, but alſo as expreſs and defined in its nature, and imperative with reſpect to the duty it impoſed. I cannot conſider that duty as properly and completely fulfilled in the mode embraced by the Committee for bringing their proceedings before the General Court. The reſolution which embodied us as a Committee, expreſsly directed us to conſider and report upon the expediency of the meaſure in queſtion; thereby clearly implying, in my humble opinion, that we ought not merely to inveſtigate the merits of the caſe, but alſo to communicate to the Court of Proprietors, in the ſhape of a detailed report, the evidence which had come before us, ſo far as the ſame was applicable to the ſubject, and in itſelf not improper to diſcloſe, together with our reaſons, founded upon that evidence, for recommending or diſcouraging the meaſure propoſed. That ſuch was not only the courſe pointed out to us by the original inſtitution and expreſs declaration of the General Court in the reſolution alluded to, but confirmed alſo by the practice of Parliament, and other public bodies on ſimilar occaſions, I am ſtrongly diſpoſed to aſſert. It muſt, indeed, be admitted, unleſs in thoſe ſpecial caſes where the delicacy of the ſubject forbids the publication of proceedings, to be invariably the moſt deſirable and convenient plan.

The chief, nay the ſole purpoſe for which Committees are conſtituted, is to ſtate an opinion founded upon evidence, which, either from its nature or extent, is impracticable, or inconvenient to be acquired by the general body, while the judgment they form, and the opinion they ſubmit to their conſtituents, are founded upon and combined with a circumſtantial detail of the facts aſcertained. That ſuch has ever been my perſonal impreſſion, and that I endeavoured, though unſucceſsfully to perſuade the Committee to follow this courſe of proceeding, you, Sir, will do me the juſtice to allow; having immediately on the adoption of the reſolution declaring the expediency of a graduated and conditional increaſe, moved, that we ſhould not conſider the form in which our recommendation ſhould be ſhaped, and the nature of the conditions to be annexed to it. It was therefore with the moſt ſincere regret, that I found our labours ſo abruptly and imperfectly cloſed, by the reſolution which united our official communication to the General Court, ſimply to the fact of recommendation and a mere recital of the evidence we had obtained.

It is far from my intention to caſt the ſlightest imputation on the Committee, for whoſe Members I entertain the higheſt reſpect, and can bear ample teſtimony to the diligence and impartiality with which, under you auſpices, the whole inquiry was conducted. To their deciſion, whatever it might have been in effect, had it correſponded in form & in ſubstance with what I find that was always conſidered to have been their powers and inſtructions, under the delegation of the General Court, I ſhould have yielded implicit deference; and even had their deciſion been at variance with my individual opinion, however I might have been diſpoſed reſpectfully to ſubmit to the ſame in the General Court, I ſhould have felt ſtrong heſitation and diffidence in ſo doing, oppoſed to the official declaration of the Committee. But, in the preſent caſe, it is not on the principle they advocate that I differ from them; it is merely as to the vehicle which ſhall convey their ſentiments to the General Court; and I am the more ſtrongly confirmed in this perſuaſion, from the very nature of the evidence we have collected, which, unaccompanied by documentary explanation or reference, preſents a crude and miſhapen maſs, compoſed of materials diſtinct from and unconnected with each other and thus loſing half the intereſt, and not conveying half the information they would otherwiſe poſſeſs. Influenced then by this impreſſion, and conſidering it alike a matter of duty and inclination, reſpectfully to offer to the General Court, through your medium, a ſtatement, which while it gives you my own individual opinion on the queſtion at iſſue, is alſo intended to preſent a combined, and regular view of all thoſe parts of the evidence which tend to elucidate the ſubject; I truſt that, if I ſhall be found neither to have garbled nor miſtated the evidence, nor to have omitted any point worthy of reference, both the General Court and the Committee will approve the anxiety I feel, that this queſtion ſhould be fully and fairly underſtood.—To thoſe Gentlemen who are favourably diſpoſed to the meaſure, it may preſent ſome reaſon; in which they will do me the honour to concur: to thoſe who are adverſe, it will equally ſupply the means of examination, with a view to refute.

It appears to me, that the queſtion of increaſing the remuneration of the Directors involves the following points, viz.

1ſt. A matter of principle, whether, and in what degree, the performance of public official duty, in general, ſhould become the ſubject of pecuniary compenſation. and whether this principle ſhould apply to the office of East India Director, with reference to the duty, dignity, and reſponſiblity of the ſaid office at this time.

2d. Whether the claim to ſuch compenſation be ſupported by the practice of the Company at former periods, and to what extent, comparing the nature and circumſtances of the office at ſuch periods, with the preſent time.

3d. Whether the general ſtate of the Company's affairs, diſtinctly conſidered, both in a political and commercial view, and alſo with reference to their pecuniary ſituation, be ſuch as to require and juſtify any, and what degree of increaſed remuneration to the Directors, and on what conditions it ſhould be granted.

4th. What may be expected as the reſult of ſuch a meaſure.

On the firſt of theſe points, viz. "As a matter of principle. whether, and in what degree, the performance of public official duty, in general, ſhould become the object of pecuniary compenſation, and whether this principle ſhould apply to the office of East India Directors, with reference to the duty, dignity, and reſponſibility of the ſaid office at this time;" the ſubject appears naturally to divide itſelf under two heads.

1ſt. The abſtract principle of annexing pecuniary compenſation at all to the performance of public duty; and,

2d. The ſpecial application of this principle to the preſent caſe.

To the admiſſion of the principle itſelf, one would conceive there cannot be a moment's heſitation.—Not only is the practice invariable, but proved alike by theory and experience to be juſt and neceſſary, extending our view over the various public eſtabliſhments of the Britiſh Empire, ſo juſtly celebrated throughout the Univerſe, and eſpecially in the vaſt extent of her own dominion, not merely for the excellence and purity of her conſtitution, but the talents, integrity, energy and activity of her public functionaries of every deſcription, we may fairly aſcribe her preeminence in this reſpect to the adoption of the principle in queſtion, as not only holding out a fair and legitimate object of purſuit for honorable ambition, but rendering unneceſsary and conſequently diſgraceful and criminal, any deviation from uprightneſs of conduct, or negligence in the performance of duty. That there have been, and ever will be, occaſional inſtances of direlection, is no argument againſt the general rule; on the contrary, it ſtrengthens it, by pointing out the evils which a right application of this principle is calculated to defect and remedy. Not only in the ſuperior departments of political office, where, in moſt caſes, to a liberal ſalary are added high official rank and patronage, but throughout the numerous minor eſtabliſhments, of a commercial nature, in the Britiſh Empire, this practice generally obtains. Nor, indeed, in ſupport of an abſtract principle ſo extenſively admitted and practiſed, can it be deemed neceſſary further to enlarge.

In diſcuſſing the ſecond part of this propoſition, viz. "its ſpecial application to the preſent caſe," it will be deſirable to take a wider range, ſince it involve, not only the admiſſion of the principle itſelf, but the mode and degree of its uſe.

In their original eſtabliſhment, the East-India Company were limited to the exerciſe of commercial and ſubordinate functions. Inceſſantly contending with obſtacles which were always difficult to ſurmount, and frequently of a nature and extent to threaten their very exiſtence; Britiſh merchants, during the whole

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of the ſeventeenth and part of the eighteenth centuries, humbly crept along the ſhores of India, happy to carry on a precautious trade, at the will, or rather caprice, of an oriental deſpot, or his provincial governors. Their tranſactions had, as yet, all been ſtamped with a mercantile impreſſion, and even the petty conflicts in which they had hitherto engaged were for ſome object of trade; and chiefly with their early European competitors, the Portugueſe and Dutch. It was not till they had embarked in a warfare with thoſe ancient and inveterate rivals of the Britiſh name; the French, that the character and ſituation of the Eaſt India Company under-went any important Change. Hitherto their territorial poſſeſſions in Hindoſtan had been limited to Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta, with a few inferior ſettlements and a ſmall portion of the country adjacent to each.—They were now deſtined to enter upon a new career, in which, after ſevere trials and imminent dangers, they have ultimately ſucceeded in eſtabliſhing a permanent dominion over the faireſt and moſt extenſive provinces and Kingdoms of the Indian ſoil.

The French, who, as well as the Engliſh, had gradually acquired conſiderable military force in India, were thus placed on a footing of political equality with many of the native Princes. Even, if the two nations had not then been engaged in war*, their ancient and natural rivalry, excited by the deſire of Indian ſuperiority, would have placed them on oppoſite ſides in every native feud, and it became, from this moment, a conflict, terminable only by the expulſion or ſubjugation of one of the two powers. Thus ranged as hoſtile parties in every warlike field, European politics became inſeparable from Indian quarrels, and France ſought to conquer Great Britain in the plains of Hindoſtan—With ſhort intervals, not of real peace, but armed truce, this contest lasted more than 60 years, finally raiſing the Britiſh nation from the ſituation of dependants and tributaries of the native courts, to become the ſovereigns of India. Thus uniting, under their adminiſtration, the moſt various and extenſive commercial tranſactions, with the whole weight and importance of political government over a vaſt and populous country, ſituate at the extremity of the globe, and requiring the moſt judicious, minute, and unremitting attention not merely from the habits, cuſtoms, and prejudices of its numerous and varied claſſes of ſociety, but as inceſſantly expoſed to the jealouſies and attacks, both of Indian and European enemies, the Eaſt India Company's poſſeſſions now acquired a rank and value in the ſcale of Britiſh dominion, which they have not only continued to maintain, but progreſſively and materially to increaſe.

Under circumſtances like theſe, the character and qualifications of the perſons who are to be intruſted with the ſupreme or principal direction of this vaſt and complicated machinery, naturally become of the greateſt conſequence. To this high office, in all its extent and importance, with the exception of that portion of political interference which the ſalutary, though anomalous authority of the Board of Controul devolves upon its Commiſſioners, are the Directors of the Eaſt India Company called: an office, certainly, ſurpaſsing in dignity and reſponsibility, in the nature and degree of the duties it impoſes, that of any ſimilar eſtabliſhment in the univerſe. Calculating, on the one hand, with all diſtributions of their various commercial arrangements, ſo as to realize to their own Proprietors, and the parent country, thoſe advantages to which they are juſtly entitled; on the other, the Eaſt India Company are bound, both by juſtice and policy, to guard againſt any injurious operation of their mercantile character on the rights or happineſs of the people ſubject to their rule. On the contrary, it is their duty, as it muſt be admitted to have been their duty, as it muſt be admitted to have been their practice, ſo to regulate their commerce, that it ſhould add and increaſe the benefits of their political government, affording protection and encouragement to the native manufacturer and cultivator, exciting and nouriſhing the industry and reſources of their empire. Nor, while the operation of their commercial arrangements was thus carefully guarded, was the due adminiſtration of the political department neglected.

* During the war which terminated by the peace of 1748.

DUBLIN, March 10.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, March 10.

The Hon. Frederick Cavendiſh againſt Sir T. Theophilus Metcalf, Knt. John Neave, and Iſaac Lewis Goldſmid, Eſqrs. Directors of the Globe Inſurance Company.

This was an action of *aſſumpſit* on a policy of inſurance, brought by plaintiff to recover compenſation for the loſs and damage he ſuſtained by fire, on the night of the 3d of July 1812.

The principal averment in the Plantiff's declaration, ſtated; "that on the 3d day of July, in the year of our Lord 1812, at Clontarf, in the County of the City of Dublin, part of Plantiff's dwelling houſe and the furniture and printed books, in private uſe, contained therein, were burned and conſumed loſt and deſtroyed by fire, which was occaſioned by misfortune and accident, and without any kind of fraud or evil practice whatſoever, &c. &c. &c.

The property was inſured for 10,000l.—the Plaintiff laid his damages at 12,000l. and the defendants pleaded the general iſſue.

The unprecedented length of this important and intereſting trial, which occupied the time and attention of the Chief Juſtice, the Right Honourable William Downes, and a Special Jury, for thirteen days, viz. from Wedneſday the 23d of Feb. till a late hour on Wedneſday the 10th of March, renders it quite impoſſible for us to lay a full and detailed report of the ſpeeches of Counſel, and the evidence on both ſides, before our readers.

The material iſſue which the Jury had to try was, whether the Plaintiff himſelf was guilty of the fraud or burning his own houſe, or had been concerned with others to commit that act—or whether it were conſumed by accident or by ſome evil diſpoſed perſons, without the knowledge of the Plaintiff.

The jury found a verdict for the Defendants.

LAW PROMOTIONS.

IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Jekyll, to be Chief Juſtice of Cheſter, vice Mr. Richards, appointed a Baron of the Exchequer. Mr. Juſtice Chambre, it is underſtood, will ſhortly reſign; Mr. Abbott is mentioned to be his Succeſſor.

IN IRELAND.

It is ſaid that Mr. Curran, the Maſter of the Rolls, is to retire on a penſion of 3000 a year, and will be ſucceeded by Serjeant M'Mahon.

The promotion of Serjeant M'Mahon would of courſe create a vacant Serjeantcy, and Mr. Burton, the particular friend of the Maſter of the Rolls, is mentioned as the moſt probable candidate for that office.

Mr. Juſtice Daly retires from the King's Bench, through ill health, he will be ſucceeded by Mr. Serjeant Moore.

The promotion of Mr. Serjeant Moore would create two vacancies; the one as Serjeant, the other as Judge of Kilmainham—Mr. John Leslie Foster is mentioned as likely to ſucceed to Kilmainham, and he and Mr. Torrens are candidates for the vacant coif—Mr. Foster was late Member for our Univerſity, and Mr. Torrens is the brother of the Secretary to the Duke of York.

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